

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 70

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

- ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CESAR. WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE VIKING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—LA BELLE SAGA. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA—ROBERTO IL DIABLO. WOODS MUSIUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances alternate on an evening.—LINA. ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street and Broadway.—MARRIAGE. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—BUFFALO BILL—CAYO, THE WHITE SLAVE. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET FANTASME OF HENRIFF DUPREY. LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 730 Broadway.—WITCHES OF NEW YORK. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—FERNANDA. THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway.—DOMIO VOCALE, MEXICO A. C. S. NEW YORK MICHAEL. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—RENO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 301 Bowery.—NIBLO'S ENTERTAINMENT, BURLIQUER, &c. BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 323 st. between 63 and 70 av.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third av.—THE SINGING SOCIETY. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 385 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING, ACROBATS, &c. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART. DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 74 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, March 10, 1872.

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THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION, which comes off on Tuesday next, and the general result of which is doubtful, will be apt to settle one important question in any event, and that is whether the democrats shall fly their party flag or fight under a new flag in the Presidential contest.

JOHN BRIGHT ALL RIGHT.—John Bright has written a letter in which he says, "I think the great revolution of opinion on many questions which is now being witnessed in this country (England) is owing mainly to the freedom of the newspaper press." Mr. Bright is a man of progress; but this idea, more than any other of his many sound ideas of popular rights and public opinion, stamps him as a man who moves forward with the progressive spirit of the age.

ANOTHER SNOW STORM ON THE PACIFIC ROAD is reported from Great Salt Lake, though not of a character seriously to interrupt the running of the trains. In the immediate Mississippi Valley and in the region of the great lake they have had during the last two days the heaviest snow fall of the season, and if we escape a similar North-easter this time we may yet have it within the next two weeks, the season of our equinoctial storms.

ENGLAND AND THE CHICAGO RELIEF FUND.—The London committee appointed to receive subscriptions for the Chicago sufferers has just given in its report. From the report it appears that England has subscribed one hundred and sixty-two thousand pounds sterling. Eight hundred thousand dollars given for such a purpose speaks of brotherly feeling, and ought to convince all doubting Thomases that Great Britain and America will not go to war on the Alabama question.

A SPANISH POLITICAL PARTY professes the utmost zeal in its loyalty for Amadeus, and proclaims openly that it is all hopeful for the youthful monarch in Madrid. French reports from Paris assert that Spain is on the brink of revolution, and that several of the revolutionary ringleaders have been executed quite lately in Madrid. The allegations are exceedingly conflicting, to say the least, but with the odds against the men who were garroted.

FOSTER AGAIN IN COURT.—Application was made yesterday before Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, for a stay of proceedings in the case of William Foster, found guilty of murder in the first degree in inflicting fatal injuries with a car hook upon Avery D. Futnam. As is well known, the Supreme Court General Term a few days since denied the application for a new trial and re-sentenced him to be hanged on the 22d day of this month. The object of the present motion is to allow the case to be carried to the Court of Appeals for a fresh hearing. The Judge, after argument for and against, took the subject under consideration, reserving his

The War in Mexico—Destiny of That Country and Duty of the United States.

Our readers are kept well informed of the varying fortunes of the war in Mexico through correspondents of the HERALD who have been detailed to watch the progress of events in that country. The full and special news by telegraph from the two important points of the city of Mexico and Brownsville, on the Rio Grande border, which we published yesterday, shows the situation of affairs in the neighboring republic up to last Friday. According to this latest account the Juarez government had been successful at several points, and the insurgents had shown signs of weakness, division and demoralization. General Mejia, the Secretary of War, telegraphed that the rebels had retired from San Luis Potosi, were falling back toward Zacatecas, and that General Rooba, with thirteen thousand men, was pursuing them. It is said, also, that General Sanchez Ochoa had defeated the revolutionists at Lagos, where several of the rebel leaders were killed, and that General Gomez Portugal had been compelled to evacuate Aguas Calientes. Then it was reported that the rebel chiefs Donato Guerra and Pedro Martinez were quarrelling with their colleagues, Generals Treviño, Naranjo and others, that their commands had separated and each leader was acting on his own responsibility. General Cevallo was proceeding to operate against the rebels along the Rio Grande. In addition to these apparently favorable movements for the government President Juarez has, it is represented, two millions of dollars in the Treasury with which to follow up the war, while the revolutionists are reported to have little or no such resources. This news, with reports of some small victories over bands of insurgents, summed up altogether gives a hopeful aspect of the situation for the government.

On the other side we are told that General Diaz, the chief and ablest man of the revolutionists, who was reported to be dead, is alive and had arrived at the northern frontier to assume command over all the revolutionary forces. The real centre of the revolution is said to be in the North, and that the government was pressing forces forward in that direction, but it is evident the disaffection was more widespread than that, for General Caba, with four hundred government cavalry, had pronounced near Puebla, and a formidable pronouncement had been made in the State of Hidalgo. The reports of the success of General Rooba at San Luis Potosi and his pursuit of the revolutionists are contradicted by some, who say that this General has taken a position at Aguas Calientes. The fact that the removal of the seat of government to Vera Cruz was discussed at the capital shows that the Juaristas do not feel very secure. The reason given for such a proposed transfer of the seat of government appears to be significant. It is said the government would be in a better position at Vera Cruz to ask and receive aid from the United States in case of necessity. Whether well founded or not, this report of one of the parties in the civil war looking to the United States for support shows that some of the Mexicans at least see the inevitable destiny of their country, and that there is no hope of salvation for it but under the protection of our strong government.

In connection with these movements in Mexico and condition of that country there are other circumstances which show that the current of events is leading to the extinction of the Mexican republic and the absorption of it by the United States. According to one of the telegraphic despatches we published yesterday from Brownsville the Mexicans have invaded our territory and committed outrages upon the persons and property of American citizens. An armed body of men, supposed to belong to Cortina's command, crossed the Rio Grande at Santa Maria Rancho and captured the residents, including two customs inspectors, who were held prisoners, and then stole and carried across to the Mexican side cattle and other things belonging to our citizens in Texas. This is but a repetition of similar outrages that have been committed before. In fact, there is no security for the persons or property of our citizens on American soil along the Mexican border. Neither the established government of that country, which is recognized by the United States, nor the revolutionists pay any regard to the duties one nation owes to another. They are either powerless to prevent invasion and outrage, or what is more likely, are utterly indifferent as to their duty to a neighboring people. Do they despise the authorities of this republic and think they can invade its territory and plunder with impunity? Or do they commit such deeds with a view to provoke hostilities, and thus put an end to their own internal troubles? There is no, perhaps, another great civilized Power in the world that would have submitted so long to such depredations and injuries. Neither England, France, Germany nor any other great nation would have suffered a tenth part of the provocation our country has endured from these Mexicans. If there were any hope of an established government in Mexico that would grant redress for outrages on our citizens and invasion of our soil, or could give security in the future, we might wait patiently for such a turn in events; but there is none. There can be no government there capable of maintaining peace and performing the duties one nation owes to another.

The resolution, therefore, which Mr. Brooks offered in Congress on Friday with regard to Mexico is opportune and should be passed at once. The preamble sets forth that "Mexico, a neighboring and contiguous territory, is and has been in a state of revolution for half a century; and on our borders there are constant raids and inroads, more or less destructive to the lives and property of the people of these United States, thus demanding from our government protection and interposition; and that philanthropy, humanity and Christianity, thus shocked, revolt from this continuous shedding of human blood in endless civil wars, which are depopulating the country and reducing the people thereof to barbarism." The resolution that follows provides:—"That the President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint a committee, three from each body of Congress, to devise the wisest and best means for the pacification of Mexico and the establishment of law and order on

our own border." It is to be regretted that any member opposed this moderate and sensible resolution, yet Mr. Coughlan, of California, did oppose it, on the ground that it looked something like the establishment of a protectorate over Mexico. The resolution does not necessarily involve the idea of a protectorate, and really provides only for a commission of inquiry as to the best policy to be pursued, though in the end absorption of Mexico must follow, and we think it would be better to say at once that either a protectorate or absolute annexation is necessary. We cannot comprehend why a Californian, whose State and all the Pacific coast must derive great advantages from annexation, should oppose this resolution. We hope Mr. Brooks will urge it, and that Congress, irrespective of party considerations, will pass it by an overwhelming majority.

Mexico has been for some time and is now a disgrace to the civilized world. The United States, from high considerations of policy, cannot permit the interference of any other Power with that republic. The French and the exotic empire of Maximilian, which might have given peace and development to that country, were not allowed to remain because we would not tolerate European and monarchical interference with the free territory of America. And now the world reproaches us for permitting or being in a measure the cause of the scandalous state of affairs in Mexico. We are really held responsible for the frightful and chronic disorders of that country. Virtually Mexico has been under a protectorate of the United States, for it would not have had even the name of a republic to-day had not our government interfered. After having saved Mexico from foreign domination and made ourselves responsible to the world for the civilization of one of the richest and most important territories of the globe, shall we permit it to be ruined and the people to lapse into barbarism? That is really the question. Protection of our own citizens and interests along a thousand miles and more of continuous border demand interposition. Humanity and civilization call for interference. The well being of the Mexicans, as well as the interests of the United States in the development of the natural wealth of a neighboring country, which is the richest on the earth, make annexation necessary. The acquisition of Mexico would in ten years nearly double the value of our products and vastly increase our shipping and commerce. It would prove equal to several Californias. It would add seven millions of working population, a population, too, of a higher grade than the negroes, and docile and easily managed under proper authority, and when its labor would be properly rewarded. The mines of Mexico would give us, probably, from fifty to a hundred millions a year of the precious metals, and we should have all the tropical productions we need. In every point of view, then, the annexation of that country is most desirable, and we cannot decline to annex it without being responsible for the disorders that exist there and the ruin that is threatened. Mexico is on the verge of destruction, and cannot be saved in any other way.

Church and State in Germany. That Prince Bismarck is determined to liberate the German empire completely from sectarian ecclesiastical influences, and the corporate agencies of churchmen of any one particular form of faith, is made patent by the contents of a recent telegram from Berlin. Emperor William's Cabinet has just discovered that the Pope recently appointed the Archbishop of Posen Primate of Poland. This priestly dignity was recognized when Poland was a kingdom, the hierarchy who was called to it acting as Regent during the absence of the Sovereign or in case of his death. The telegram referred to indicates that the Prussian government will not permit the restoration of the primacy. It would be, indeed, unnecessary for Crown purposes, and might perhaps evolve a point of conflict of opinion with respect to citizen allegiance in the territories of Prussian Poland. Bismarck is watchful, just as the Vatican is subtle and far-seeing. The upper branch of the Prussian Diet has passed the bill providing for a government supervision of the schools of the nation. Free schools, freedom of conscience, a free State and free—but non-dominant—Church, constitute Bismarck's essentials for the consolidation and perpetuation of the independence and freedom of Germany. It is a sound platform, and safe.

THE LONDON PARKS—THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE.—Mr. Gladstone's government has introduced a bill into the House of Commons which has for its object the better regulation of the London Parks. The bill, if passed into law, will give the "Ranger" the right to say who shall and who shall not walk in the Parks. As described by Mr. Vernon Harcourt, the now well known "Historical" of the Times, the bill is "a blank check against the liberties of the people, to be filled up *ad libitum* by a Ranger or Minister of Works." It is an anti-democratic movement on the part of the government, but the people fully understand it, and to-day a grand demonstration is to be made in Hyde Park, which, whatever other result it may bring about, is likely to make an end of the bill. The curtailment of the liberties of the people by a so-called liberal government will not go down. The Parks Regulation bill is another Gladstone blunder. The London people call the parks their own. The political position of the parties, as it was set forth in the House of Commons, is described in the interesting *résumé* which we append to our news telegram from London.

RELIGIOUS DISCUSSIONS IN ROME.—By mail advices we received from the HERALD'S correspondent in Rome a full account of the recent religious discussions in that city between Protestant preachers and a number of the Catholic clergy. The subject discussed by those religious disputants—"Was St. Peter Ever in Rome?"—was argued in a most commendable spirit of good feeling on both sides. The evangelicals maintained the negative side of the question, while the priests took the ground that the Prince of the Apostles not only was in Rome, but discharged the duties of his holy mission there. The well known Father Gavazzi took part in the debate and sided with the Protestants in attempting to prove the correctness of their theory. The proceedings terminated in the most amicable manner possible, both parties maintaining that their side had the best of the debate.

Our Religious Press Table.

Our religious contemporaries are all lying so cozily together upon our religious press table this week that it seems a hardship to disturb them. And when we do, and by unfolding expand their wings, we find nothing but a little flutter inside and nothing at all in the way of sensation. At first they all appear like the white doves of peace, but upon close examination we find the croaking raven among some of them.

The Independent gives us a long article upon what it terms "Incipient Rationalism," referring to female pulpits oratory. "Portentous phrase!" exclaims the Independent. "At the meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery, which had been convened to discuss the subject of the recent Dr. Cuyler. It sent a freezing tremor, we doubt not, through his bones, and the very marrow of his bones congealed with terror at its icy breath." Recovering its own breath the Independent proceeds:—"Incipient rationalism? These men were guilty of it. They ventured to doubt whether a command of Paul had just the sense of its literal words, and whether it was intended to be taken as a future time. The command was 'Let your women keep silence.' To question its meaning or its present validity is 'incipient rationalism.'"

And the Independent goes on in this connection to tell a story, to wit:—A learned doctor of divinity, of high standing in one of our sister States, once told us that he was inclined to believe that the genealogical tables of Genesis, which give a lifetime of nearly a thousand years to the men before the Flood, were to be interpreted as lists of dynasties, with their duration, rather than as lists of individuals. He was well on the road to rationalism. We know of scores of so-called evangelical clergymen who are inclined to believe that the genealogical tables of the human race were not created out of raw dust, but descended or ascended from a baboon ancestor. That is not "incipient," it is progressive, rationalism. Spot it!

"Spot it!" What a vulgar phrase for a leading religious journal to use! "Spot him!" is a term employed by roughs when they mean mischief, and it cannot with elegant propriety be used in the columns of a religious paper.

The Methodist refers to the "religious signs in Europe," and rejoices that the Döllinger movement has at last reached Paris. Says the Methodist:—

With these favorable indications comes an ominous intimation from Austria that Francis Joseph refuses to recognize the reform bishops as a part of the Catholic Church in his dominions. Thus is our cause, we say, but ominous chiefly for his own power. He is surrounded by an ultramontane clique—chiefly court ladies—who endeavor to replace the most disorganized State in Europe; it is made up of ignorant nationalists, and his policy is to surround himself with only those to embroil him with them and react against the hierarchy. The Methodist deprecates what it calls the "Comet Canard," which, according to a scientific journal in London, has had serious effect there, "alarms many weak people, and making many weaker people positively sick. The Methodist remarks that:—

Such canards do much mischief. Superstitious minds seize on them with avidity, and suffer from them greatly. There is appearing no magazine of the kind in the United States, and the Geneva astronomer. He has said nothing himself in the scientific organs on the subject. It is a newspaper item only. There are hundreds of guesses turned every night to the heavens, and not one among the many night watchers, in the observatories scattered throughout the world, has announced the detection of any such new and monstrous body, though unimportant comets are of almost continual discovery.

The Examiner and Chronicle—Baptist organ—refers to the "Next Great Duty," in connection with the approaching National Baptist Educational Convention, and utters words of wisdom when it says:—

We can raise education to the dignity of a great common work of a great Christian people—a work given to our hands by virtue of the fact that we are a Christian people.

The proposed convention is to be held in Philadelphia in May.

In that city, continues the Examiner and Chronicle,

was inaugurated our great and beneficent missionary work, and it will be its crowning honor if in that city, historically connected with both of our previous educational epochs, there may be inaugurated the most important and least important work, whose supplementary power evangelization itself must be laud and incomplete.

The same journal has an article following the unique heading, "In the Polliwog State," quoting Brother Beecher as the author of the phrase. "The churches which harbor these polliwog Christians," remarks the Examiner and Chronicle, "certainly have a duty to perform."

Like the stouthead three whom Christian, in his dream, saws in the mill, they should be shaken from their sleep of fancied security by the hand of Christian faithfulness. Church members who are slow on their feet, and whose feet are, as we have said, easily found doing hard, earnest work for the Master in any department of Christian activity.

"Polliwog" Christianity is certainly a quaint idea. It seems to come pretty near what politicians nowadays call the "passive" policy, or, in plainer words, playing "possum" with Satan. The Evangelist announces that Scotch Presbyterianism has lately had a "sensation." It seems that

Dean Stanley came to Edinburgh and gave a series of lectures on the Church history of Scotland. He met with a respectful reception, and was listened to with deep interest and a degree of satisfaction. He paid a generous tribute to some of the noblest men of his country, and especially to the heroic even of hair-splitting Presbyterians, who risked their lives or endured martyrdom for the maintenance of their religious principles. But the main burden of his lectures seemed to be to glorify broad churchism and religious establishments. In fact, his krautism, clothed in that fine language of which he is such a master, constituted their most conspicuous feature.

The Dean threw down the gauntlet and Professor Rainy picked it up. The latter, it appears, subjected the Dean's review to a most searching criticism, vindicating genuine Scotch Presbyterianism from the Broad Church aspersions of the English historian.

The Evangelist makes the remarkable announcement that two thousand Presbyterian churches have failed to send any contribution to the Board of Home Missions up to the close of last month. The bare statement of this will doubtless arouse the Presbyterian brethren from their lethargy.

The Observer has discovered that the "Japanese are among us," and proceeds to speak well of the Embassy, as follows:—

Such is the dignity, intelligence and moral worth of the Embassy now arrived among us that we are inclined to regard it as one of the most important events of the progress of Christian civilization. Since the wise men of the East came to Bethlehem in search of Him to whom the star had pointed, no embassy from the Oriental world has come to the West on a mission of grander interest than this. We do not doubt that the star has been seen here. They saw the star of empire moving westward, and they followed it till they came to our shores. Let us as a Christian people pray that they may learn of Him whom their prophets did write, and go back to Japan with the faithful report that America is the most free, prosperous and happy country in the world, and that here all men are free, prosperous and happy in the enjoyment of unrestricted religious liberty.

The Tablet—Catholic organ—reviews the proceedings of the Baltimore Temperance Convention—"the most imposing assemblage of temperance workers," it says, "which this country has yet produced." The organization is known as the "Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America," and in regard to it the Tablet says:—

The Union established in Baltimore is now moving in compact and powerful mass upon the minds of the people, and the demand which causes temperance; in its hands we trust that which religion alone can give in

Its heart sentiments of true union, true fraternity, God's blessing be upon it, and the war it is waging. It will have cause to revert with deepest gratitude to the Baltimore Convention.

The Freeman's Journal—Catholic organ—is excessively ecclesiastical this week. It furnishes the full text of the "Brief of Pope Pius IX. Declaring St. Joseph Patron of the Catholic Church" and decreasing new acts of devotion in his honor.

In the Christian Union Brother Beecher discusses upon the "Situation at Washington," and refers to the opposition to General Grant in the following homely language:—

The old nurses used to give children saffron tea for the measles, and rejoice when they saw the skin red with the effluence. Our Washington great men have a shocking complexion, but it is because their temper has come out to the surface. We hope it may not be allowed to strike in again.

There is a good deal of humor in this sentence, which the intelligent reader cannot fail to detect and bring out.

The Jewish Times discusses the subject of electing a President, not a political one, "but the presidential elections that will soon take place in the vestry rooms of the various congregations, and upon the result of which will depend, more or less, the intellectual and religious progress of the congregations." The Times hopes that money will not influence the elections.

The Jewish Messenger speaks out manfully in "Defense of the Jew," saying:—

The noisy agitator who professes to maintain the cause of the workingman is anxious to stigmatize the wealthy as corrupt and useless citizens. His prototype flourished at the head of the mob which broke into the Jews' quarters, and appropriated their property. To be a Jew, to be thrifty, industrious, honorable, ingenious and careful, was to be a Jew. They will not permit the Jew to justify himself by his record. Let those who claim to be of the intelligent class decline to fight over again the battles of King John and Richard Plantagenet.

Our religious contemporaries in the country do not seem to be affected like some of their city brethren with the religious "measles," nor troubled with what is termed religious "polliwogism." They pursue the even tenor of their way, neither crowing nor croaking to any great extent.

The Re-establishment of Italian Opera and the Prospects of the Next Season.

The genius of Mile. Nilsson made not only possible but practicable the success of an opera season of forty performances at the Academy of Music and, judging from the present enthusiasm of the public, as shown in the large attendance at the three first representations of the farewell season of this eminent prima donna, there is every reason to hope that the re-establishment of Italian opera in this city will not be of a fleeting character, but will be the inauguration of a long and prosperous career. The lyric drama has had hitherto a checkered and uncertain existence, partly through the mismanagement of those to whom its interests were entrusted, and principally on account of the apathy and indifference of those gentlemen who controlled the building devoted to it, and whose wealth and commanding position in society gave them full power to foster or destroy Italian opera. The talents of a young prima donna have succeeded in awakening the operatic public to the necessity of encouraging and practically assisting in the re-establishment of Italian opera in this city on a firm basis, and dispelling the delusion that New York is unable or unwilling to support this, the highest branch of musical art. Such a revival as we have witnessed here this season is a sufficient answer to the charges which inspired the delusion referred to. Mme. Parepa-Rosa gave English operas in October and February with unvarying success, and Wachtel, even at the least promising theatre in town, enjoyed such a triumph during his thirty nights season as was not surpassed in his palmiest days in Europe. His successors in the same house, the Fabri troupe, met with a degree of patronage such as in former seasons would have been considered beyond expectation. Mile. Aimé, in her little hand-box of a theatre, contradicted the assertion that the days of *opéra bouffe* were gone forever, and drew crowded houses during her engagement.

But the main feature of the lyric drama, Italian opera, which alone can draw an audience of fashion, intelligence and refinement, found such an able interpreter in Mile. Nilsson that its lost glories were revived, and we may now hope for its presentation each season in a style second to none of the opera houses of Europe. It was a triumph of the highest kind for an artist to galvanize into life, and even endow with freshness and beauty, such hackneyed and threadbare *roles* as Lucia, Leonora, Violetta, Martha and Marguerite, and this was accomplished by the Swedish Nightingale. But such a feat cannot be repeated in New York during the same season. Novelty and change are inherent ideas in the mind of the operatic public; even the venerable "Trovatore" cannot be always expected to gain a hearing, and "Mignon" has lost its gloss of freshness and novelty. With a due knowledge of this fact, and emboldened by the generous response she met with from the New York public, Mile. Nilsson proposes to give to-morrow night her matchless impersonation of Alice, in Meyerbeer's immortal work, "Robert le Diable," and before the close of the season her grandest *role*, Ophelia, in "Hamlet." She has made strenuous exertions to induce the management to present these operas, and to her personally the public of New York will be indebted for the presentation of both works.

The Nilsson season will be followed on Easter Monday by a remarkable combination of operatic talent. A troupe, comprising such artists as Madame Parepa-Rosa, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Wachtel and Santley, will then commence a four weeks' engagement, the *répertoire* consisting of such works as "Les Huguenots," "William Tell," "Rigoletto," "Don Giovanni" and "Il Trovatore." The subscription for this season has already reached nearly twenty-five hundred dollars for each performance. It will be a brilliant close to a season of remarkable success.

The engagement of Mile. Pauline Lucca (Baroness von Raden) and the arrangements entered into by Mr. Jarrett with the management of Her Majesty's Opera, London, for the next season, give assurance of a brilliant season at the Academy of Music in the fall. The stockholders have agreed to extend every encouragement to the management of Italian Opera at the Academy of Music next season, and there is every reason to expect that the success of the present season will be entirely eclipsed by its successor.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES QUESTION.

Instructions Based on the Washington Treaty to United States Fishermen.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1872. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to Collectors of Customs informing them that as the season for fishing on the coast of the British American possessions in our vicinity is approaching it is considered important that the fishermen of the United States intending to pursue their business in the vicinity mentioned should be thoroughly acquainted with the laws and regulations governing the matter, to avoid the loss of their vessels and the penalties for encroachments by foreigners upon the inshore fisheries of Canada. The Collectors are therefore directed to notify such fishermen that the provisions of the treaty with Great Britain, proclaimed July 4, 1871, relating to the fisheries will not go into effect until the laws required to carry them into operation have been passed by Congress, the Parliaments of Great Britain and Canada, the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, and to warn them that their business must be carried on subject to the restrictions existing at the ratification of the treaty. The circular states that the fishermen of the United States are prohibited from the use of inshore fisheries. They may, however, take fish on the southern coast of Newfoundland from Cape Ray to the Hamean Islands, and on the western and northern coast from Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, on the coasts from Mount Pelly and through the Straits of Belle Isle and thence northwardly, but without prejudice to any exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company. They may dry and cure fish on any part of the southern coast of Newfoundland above described and off the coast of Labrador not settled. If section there must be a previous agreement with the inhabitants. They may also enter any bay or harbor for the purpose of shelter, repairing damages, purchasing wood or obtaining water. British officers may go on board any foreign vessel in any day within three miles of the coast of Canada, and stay as long as she may remain; and they may examine the master under oath, and if it be found that she has been fishing in the waters prohibited, such officer or officers may seize her without warrant, and proceed for a forfeiture of the vessel, cargo and stores. Any person opposing the officer will subject himself to a fine of \$500 and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. The Secretary states there is reason to apprehend that the Canadian authorities will equip armed vessels to protect their inshore fisheries during the season of 1872.

Personal Intelligence.

Inspector General James Moore, of Governor Hoffman's staff, is sojourning at the Gilsey House. General E. J. Ferris, of Potsdam, is quartered at the Astor House. General Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, is among the late arrivals at the Sturtevant House. EX-Congressman H. Sherwood, of Corning, is domiciled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General H. E. Valentine, of Hartford, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Professor Walter H. Pomroy, of Berlin, is stopping at the Westmoreland Hotel. Senator Twombly, of Albany, is stopping at the St. Denis Hotel. Congressman C. W. Kendall, of Nevada, is a sojourner at the St. Nicholas Hotel. EX-Congressman Bartram, of Armenia, is a guest of the Clarendon Hotel. Henry W. Hook, of Montreal, son of the Ex-Governor-General of Canada, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House. Major W. P. Huxford, of the United States army, has quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel. W. H. Inglis, of London, and Jean Crugnet, of Roubaix, France, are among the late arrivals at the Hoffman House. Judge Colard, of Tennessee, is domiciled at Earle's Hotel. Governor Warmouth has engaged rooms at the Maison Dorée. Admiral de Rohan, of France, is at the Everett House. The Admiral was a passenger on the train which was thrown from the track near Springfield, Mass., on Friday, and received several severe bruises. Secretary Boutwell is recovering, but he was not at the State department yesterday.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

A Distinguished Party Visiting the Establishment—General B. F. Butler and Some of His Fellow Officers on the Trip. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 9, 1872. The steamer Lady of the Lake, from Washington, arrived here this morning with General B. F. Butler, General John H. Martindale, General Thomas Osborn, General Frederick Smythe, General John S. Cavender, Hon. Lewis B. Gunkle, Hon. Hugh L. Bond and Dr. E. B. Walcott, of the Board of Managers of the National Military Asylum, together with Senator Wilson, and a number of other prominent persons and their ladies, on board. They chartered the steamer Mystic to convey them to Hampton, where they paid an official visit to the National Branch. The wharf and grounds were decorated with flags and evergreens and appropriate mottoes. After inspecting the Asylum they visited the Hampton Normal School by invitation of General Armstrong, and spent an hour in examining the institutions. The pupils sang some appropriate music and the band enlivened the occasion by patriotic airs. General Garfield, one of the directors of the school, made a short address to the students, which was received with marked attention. The party then returned to the Asylum, where a fine dinner had been prepared. After dinner a short executive session of the Board was held, at which some important business relative to the deeply governmental of the Asylum was discussed, but the result of their deliberations is not known. The party returned on the steamer at five o'clock P. M., and will remain here until to-morrow morning, when it is understood that a hop is to be given on board the steamer to-night.

REV. DR. HUSTON.

The Statements Recently Made at Baltimore Being Partially Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, Va., March 9, 1872. In the Methodist Conference to-day the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the body to inquire into the rumors in regard to the ministerial character of Rev. L. D. Huston reported that in their judgment, without intending to give expression of opinion of the merits of the case, any measure to prosecute the accused, they recommended that an investigation be made under the direction of the Presiding Elder of the East Baltimore district. The report was adopted. An author of the report stated that he received here which sets forth that the girl who made the charges against Dr. Huston now denies many of the charges, and that she was not a convert, but that she was instigated by certain parties to incite him to screen others. The colored woman, Dr. Huston's former servant, being put on her oath, she reiterated Dr. Huston of conduct unbecoming a gentleman and Christian. A decided reaction has taken place in behalf of Dr. Huston, some believing the wrongs done to be a conspiracy. Dr. Huston left on the evening train for Washington. He is in good spirits and has no doubts of his honorable acquittal.

HORRIBLE MURDER BY NEGROES.

An Old Man Backed to Death—Three Ketchicky Negroes Enter a House and Kill the Man First Before Robbing the Place. The Lysching and Non-Lysching Element. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 9, 1872. Early yesterday morning three negroes broke into the house of an old man, aged eighty, named James McNeill, near Shelby city, Boyle county, and brutally murdered him, splitting his head open with a axe and stabbing him in several places. Their purpose was evidently robbery, as there was a large amount of money in the house; but the victims were frightened away by the screams of the wife of the murdered man, and the negroes were arrested in the community, and immediately on the crime becoming known a search for the murderers was promptly organized. The negroes were arrested in the afternoon and were lodged in the jail at Danville. They had marks of blood on their hands and clothing, and had a bloody knife, which corresponded with the wounds on the body of the murdered man. Last night's account reported an intention to take the negroes out of the Asylum, a large number of negroes, armed, gathered in Danville and paraded the streets, threatening to shoot any one who should attempt to lynch the murderers, but saying they were willing the man should be hung if found guilty on a fair trial. The greatest excitement prevailed in the town and vicinity. One of the negroes was named Joe Isaacs, and both have been identified by the wife of the murdered man.